

THE TRI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Daniel Webster.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866.

NO. 4.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN.
W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
Editors of the Standard, and authorized publishers
of the Laws of the United States.

Rates of Subscription.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.	
Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year.....	\$6 00
" " " 6 months.....	3 00
" " " 3 months.....	1 50
Weekly paper, 1 year.....	3 00
" " " 6 months.....	1 50
" " " 3 months.....	1 00
" " " 5 copies 1 year.....	12 00
" " " 10 " " 1 year.....	22 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished.
Subscribers who were cut off from us during the war, and whose time of subscription had not expired, will be furnished the paper free on the restoration of communication, until the time be filled. If they desire the paper longer after that time, they must renew.
A cross X mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

Rates of Advertising.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute a square.	
One square, one insertion.....	\$1 00
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For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates.
No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to
W. W. HOLDEN & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
FROM THE HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM SENATOR ELECT FROM NORTH-CAROLINA.

The debate in the Senate, on yesterday, upon the order to print ten thousand copies of the report of the Joint Committee on "Reconstruction," detailing the evidence taken before that committee as to the condition of political sentiment in the several States of the South and their fitness for representation in Congress, in which allusion was made to the course pursued by the committee in reference to the State of North-Carolina, and on application submitted by me that her members elect should be permitted to hear what might be alleged to her prejudice, and, if they deemed it proper, to cross-examine the witnesses against her, if any, and to adduce other testimony, renders it necessary that I ask of you the favor to publish the following correspondence. It was instituted solely for the attainment of truth, and, as I trusted, to protect the character and rights of the State and people I was deputed in part to represent. The President of the Senate, at my request, had done me the honor to present my commission as a Senator elect. Though it was laid on the table in conformity to precedents in other cases, and I was not admitted to the exercise of the functions it contemplated, it still, in my conception, devolved on me the duty, in conjunction with my respected colleagues elected to both Houses, to observe the proceedings of the public authorities, and when occasion might seem to invite or justify it, to intervene for explanation, so far as it might be allowed, in defence of the interests and honor of our State and the fair fame of her people. Seeing that an order to authorize the committee to send for persons and papers had passed the Senate, on motion of its chairman in that body—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine—a proceeding understood to imply that evidence is to be taken, and ascertaining and thorough investigation to be had—I applied for leave to be present at the examinations pertaining to the State of North-Carolina, as will be seen in the letters following:

HILLSBORO, N. C., Jan. 17, 1866.
Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Senate United States:

Sir: Observing that you are first named in the Senate's branch of the committee upon the admission into Congress of members from the Southern States, and having forwarded to the President of the Senate, to be laid before that body, my commission as a Senator from North-Carolina; perceiving, also, that the committee has been authorized to take evidence in the matters submitted to it by sending for persons and papers, I take the liberty of respectfully suggesting through you to the committee that it will be but justice, in the conduct of its proceedings in the premises, to permit the delegation elected from each State to be present at the reception of all evidence touching such State or any of its members, with the privilege of cross-examining witnesses and of introducing counter evidence, if they shall deem it proper.

And, for myself and my colleagues, I, with deference, request the exercise of this privilege in relation to all evidence having reference to the State of North-Carolina or any of her members elect. I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.

My residence here is within twenty-four hours' journey of the Capital, and I will attend there at any time on notice from the committee.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1866.
DEAR SIR:—It is not customary to allow a cross examination of witnesses before a committee appointed to report on a subject not involving individuals. The committee is supposed to be desirous to ascertain the truth, and capable of making all the examination necessary.

The committee is quite willing, however, to examine any witnesses who may be produced, having a knowledge of the subject-matter, to any reasonable extent.

The credentials of gentlemen claiming to be Senators have not been referred to this committee, as there is no probability that they will be. Yours, very respectfully,
W. P. FESSENDEN.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO, N. C., Jan'y 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged by yours of the 24th inst. I had supposed the province of your committee to embrace that of a Committee of Elections and privileges, before which I take the rule to be without exception that persons claiming to be members are permitted to hear what may be adduced against their claims, and to bring forward countervailing evidence. If this supposition be not correct, by reason of the fact stated by you, that the credentials of gentlemen claiming to be Senators have not been referred, the question will recur, whether the right of a State to representation is not entitled to an equal privilege of defence by those whom she has chosen for that office. I know not what, if anything, may be alleged against the right in question on the part of the State of North-Carolina. I am satisfied that nothing can be alleged that ought to prevail; but until the objections and proofs are known, it is not possible to canvass them, or to offer contradictory evidence. My sole purpose is to aid the committee, so far as this State is concerned, in the ascertainment of truth, and to guard against *ex parte* testimony from unknown or irresponsible sources. If, therefore, the committee will at any time furnish notice of the points on which evidence is desired, or of prejudicial testimony which it is necessary to meet, my colleagues and myself will gladly avail ourselves of its permission to offer such relevant proofs as may be in our power. I am, very respectfully, yours,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Senate United States.

To prevent misconception, I esteem it proper to remark that in giving these letters to the public, no reflection is intended on the motives of the honorable chairman of the Senate, a gentleman with whom through a personal acquaintance of many years, I have ever maintained the kindest and most respectful personal relations. But it is obvious that, from inadvertence, or a different view of the subject on the part of the committee, or from misapprehension on my part, I have been disappointed in the expectation of being allowed to hear what was imputed to my State as demerit, and of counteracting it, if I could a mistake from which some injustice has resulted. My inference, from the correspondence, certainly was that the committee, when they should reach the matters touching North-Carolina, would notify us of the points on which evidence was desired, and would afford an opportunity to apply to adverse testimony the ordinary tests of truth, as well as of combatting it, if in our judgment proper to be done, by witnesses called by ourselves.

I was, therefore, surprised, a few days since, to learn that the committee had received the report of the evidence taken by them, and obtained an order for its publication—a proceeding which, in a legislative body, as in a court of chancery, I presume, implies that all the evidence has been taken that it is designed to receive. This inference is confirmed by the application for and adoption of the additional order to print 10,000 extra copies. It imports that the case, as to the facts, is fully made up, and that upon these it is to be submitted to the judgment of the two Houses of Congress, and the still higher arbitrament of public opinion. Now, I most respectfully protest, that if, upon anything contained in all this evidence, the people of the State of North-Carolina shall be condemned, or kept in a state of condemnation, it will be a condemnation without a hearing, when she was entitled to be heard.

Of all the testimony received by the committee, there is not a single affidavit having any specific reference to her; and there is room for hope that, from the absence of other evidence, she was not considered involved in any great degree of demerit or criminality, and it was not deemed necessary to prosecute the investigation any further on that account. But it cannot escape observation, that in a State of a million of inhabitants, the only witness called to speak of her condition, the sentiments and ruling motives of her people, should be the Lieut. Col. Dexter H. Clapp, from one of the Eastern States, an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, who states that he is conversant with the people in some twenty counties out of eighty-seven—a sojourner filling an office for which there will be no necessity in a short time to come, unless upon the theory that the government of the State will not do justice to its negro population in their condition of freedom. I do not design to impeach the integrity of this gentleman. He is spoken of in terms of high respect by persons of our common acquaintance. It has so happened that I have not met him, but surely his opinions, loosely expressed, as they are in his affidavit, (and nothing more fully illustrates the importance of cross-examination than the want of precision in the language of his statement,) formed by intercourse, as he admits, among less than one-fourth of the people of the State; his vague statement of a design to repudiate the rebel debt, (what is meant by this I do not comprehend;) his sweep-

ing assertion that "Union men and freedmen stand a poor chance for justice in the State courts," (an aspersion upon the judicial officers of the State recently chosen by a Legislature elected under the restricted system of suffrage obtained by the proclamations of the President and Provisional Governor, as well as an injustice to the general sentiment of the people,) are all too indefinite and unsupported to serve as the foundation for any action or course of policy on the part of the Government towards the people of the entire State. Had I been so fortunate as to have had the attention of the committee, even after this affidavit was taken, I think I could at once have more than realized all the disparaging testimony of Col. Clapp, by requesting that there might be summoned another officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, some time on duty at Fayetteville, North-Carolina, who had equal opportunities of observation, and I judge as much capacity for improving them. This is Major Lawrence, of Illinois, (I am told a brother of the chief justice of that State,) whose letter recently published on these topics I hope to append to these remarks, as well as the statement of Col. Clapp.

I had no design or wish to be examined as a witness myself. I should have considered myself rather as occupying the place of counsel or advocate of the State. And if the committee had intimated a wish for such information, would have taken pleasure in furnishing them the address of gentlemen in every section of the State whose acquaintance, whose integrity, whose intelligence, whose loyalty and interests, and identification with the country qualified them to speak of the condition of affairs and the state of feeling and opinion towards the Government of the United States with full knowledge; men whose ambition has been chastened by the fires of adversity, whose afflictions and sacrifices would satiate a generous foe, whose desire is to re-establish the constitutional relations of all the States with the Federal Union, and, as preparatory to this, to disarm the spirit of revenge and the remorseless passions engendered in a great revolution, which, by reason of its want of success, many are unable to distinguish from a petty rebellion.

And before Congress and the people, to which this evidence is submitted for their verdict and judgment, I respectfully claim that the State of which I am a citizen and a servant is not to be affected injuriously by any evidence received by this committee. She has in good faith submitted her self to all the requirements in that scheme of policy prescribed by the President from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; is obedient to every law of the Union; is with heavy sacrifices paying the arrearages of taxes of former years to the United States, as well as present levies, and not arrogantly, but confidently, appeals to that sense of justice and those remembrances of ancient friendship which shall restore to her the full fruition of her rights as a State of the American Union.
W. A. GRAHAM.
Elliott House,
Washington, March 16, 1866.

[From the New York Express of Tuesday.]
HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

We hear from private sources, of a crime committed in that State some twenty days since, almost too horrible to record, and presenting one of the numerous phases of infanticide, so common in New York and vicinity. About midnight a well-dressed man drove in a carriage, to the rooms of a professed midwife—(we give no names at present, as we understand the facts have been communicated to a Catholic priest and brought before the police,) and persuaded the woman to go with him to a house near by to attend the confinement of a young woman. The carriage apparently was driven through various streets, with the view of deceiving the nurse, until it stopped in front of a large house, in which there were no lights, either in the hall or in any of the rooms.

Reaching the third or fourth story, the midwife was first led into an unlighted room, where there was a bed and a woman upon it. This room led into another, where there were no lights, but where there was a large fire. Half an hour after the arrival of the midwife a child was born, and was immediately taken into the room with the fire, when the nurse asked for its clothing, and was told by the monster who had deceived her to the house and chamber, that there was no clothing for the child, and that it must be put upon the fire! The nurse refused, when the man drew a pistol upon her, and threatened to kill her if she did not obey him. She still refused, when he deliberately took the infant from her arms,—which was a heavy child,—into his own hands, and put it upon the fire! literally roasting it alive.

The nurse was returned to her home, in the same carriage, and by the same circuitous route, where she has been ill ever since, and only well enough to communicate these astounding facts to her priest, who, as we before said, has laid them all before the police.

—The Georgia House of Representatives passed the stay law bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 120 to 7.

—An order has been issued at Charleston stating that grants of land to the freed people, in compliance with Gen. Sherman's order, will be regarded as good and valid.

—Crowder Allen was mortally wounded by a negro stabbing him at Elizabeth City, N. C., last Monday. The negro was shot and badly wounded in trying to escape.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. SPRING GOODS!!

Kellogg, Wheeler & Co.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION to their new stock of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

Ladies Trimmed Hats.
Bonnets, Shawls, Balmorals.
Hoop Skirts, White Goods.
Hosiery, Insertings.
Edgings, Laces.
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
—ALSO—
Boots, Shoes and Hats.
Jeans, Tweeds and Satinets.
Sugar, Coffee and Tea.
Bourbon Whiskey, French Brandy and Holland Gin.
Raleigh, N. C. March 20, 1866.—1-tf.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

1866.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG CARTER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND LACES,
VELVETS, ROUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
No. 237 and Lots of 223 BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore, Md.,
Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in Variety and Cheapsness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
February 27, 1866.—2mdp.

GEORGE SANGSTER,

IMPORTER OF

Wines and Liquors,

No. 25 Market Square,
NORFOLK, Va.
I have constantly on hand, and offer for sale:

WHISKEYS, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM,
POM, SHERRY AND
MADEIRA WINES.
Rass St. Domingo Bitters.
Bourbon Cocktail,
Gin Brandy do
Arack Punch.
St. Domingo Punch.
Ginger Cordial.
Lemon Syrup, &c.
These Goods can be furnished by the case or in bulk, at New York prices, with the additional cost of freight.
127 Country Trade is invited.
oct 12—151 y 10
GEO. SANGSTER,
Norfolk, Va.

TWO OF THE GREATEST BLESSINGS

IN A HEALTHY AND PEACE. To preserve the first keep your body comfortable, and to enjoy the last keep your wife and daughters well supplied with pocket change, and let them spend it as they please.
oct 12—151 y 10
GEO. SANGSTER,
Norfolk, Va.

ISAAC OETTINGER'S,

No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
N. C. BOOK-STORE BUILDING,
Where has just been opened a nice, well selected and cheap stock of

Dry and Fancy Goods,

to an inspection of which the public is respectfully invited.
March 23, 1866.—2-2m.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

LIVINGS B R K Y,
53 Main Street, Under Johnson's Hall,
Norfolk, Va.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
Also Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine.
oct 12—6m10

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Old Monongahela Whiskey, Bourbon Whiskey, Pure Holland Gin, Pure French Brandy, Madeira Wine, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Perfect Love Cordial, and last but not least, Dr. Scott's Bitters,
All for sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

YARNS! YARNS! YARNS!

20 Bales—1,000 Bunches Cotton Yarns, at
March 9, 1866.—1-tf.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,

3 doz. Superior Hoop Skirts,
14 doz. Cologne,
360 doz. Ag. te Buttons,
46 doz. Windsor Soap,
50 packages assorted Pins,
10 doz. Horn Combs,
30 doz. Fine Combs,
20 doz. Tack do.,
9 doz. Steel Tackles,
50 boxes Brass do.,
50 lbs. assorted Black Thread, (fax.)
Just received and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
March 20—1-tf.

PRIME OLD APPLE BRANDY.

5 Barrels Fine old Apple Brandy, for sale by
March 9, 1866.—1-tf.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

15 Baskets Champagne, (a Superior Art.)

For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S,
February 15, 1866.—1-tf.

The Greatest Curiosity of the Age!

A LIVE MAN AT HILLSBORO!
ON THE FIRST APRIL WE WILL OPEN
at Hillsboro', N. C., the largest and finest
assortment of

Ladies' and Men's Wear

ever offered to the country trade.
Having the best custom in the State, we can afford to sell at prices below City retail trade. Give us a call.
Write for samples, enclosing stamp.
To Students and School Girls at a distance we will sell at the same prices as to our home customers.
BROWN, PARKS & CO.
March 22, 1866.—2-tf.

300 Lbs. Copraes,

For sale at
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

Dry Goods, Insurance, &c.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR
1866.

NEW LINE STILL AHEAD!

MAKES HER TRIPS REGULAR AND AHEAD OF TIME!

A. CREECH

AGAIN HAS THE PLEASURE TO inform his old friends, his new friends—his old customers and new customers, and every body else, that what Goods, that HE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH, where he selected with great care, and with an EYE SINGLE to their wants, one of the largest and most complete stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
he ever had the pleasure to offer them, either during or since the war.
A large and beautiful assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
embracing the newest and leading styles of the season.
A large assortment of
Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Summer Wrappings,
Ladies, Misses and Children's
Trimmed Hats, new shapes,
Ladies, Misses and Children's hoop skirts
Balmoral Shoes, Gaiters,
Shippers, Pumps, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Gents' and Boys' Kid, Calf and Cloth
Gaiters,
Gents, Boys and Children's Straw,
Leghorn, Braid and
Pedlar Hats, for Summer,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Wood and Willow Ware,
together with a good stock of first class
FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.
In fact, in a few days my stock will be complete.
Now I don't pretend to say that I am selling Goods at New York prices. I say no such thing. I deal in no such humbuggery. But I say I have sold goods as cheap, I expect to sell as cheap, and I will sell as cheap as any Yankee, Jew or Gentile, who has paid for his goods, or ever expect to pay for them, and houses not excepted—To prove what I say, and what I mean, I respectfully ask my friends and customers to call and examine my stock at the old R. Smith Building, corner of Fayetteville and Harriet streets.
A. CREECH.

Life and Fire Insurance Agency,

RALEIGH, N. C.
P. F. PESCU, AGENT,
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
POLICIES OF INSURANCE
In the following Companies, whose combined
Capital and Assets amount to \$2,000,000,
viz:
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Valley of Virginia, Winchester, Virginia.
The above Companies are well known as first class Companies, and pay their losses promptly. It also represents the
BROOKLYN LIFE INS. COMPANY,
of Brooklyn, New York, which is one of the most popular and reliable Companies in the United States, and for their business for the past year have declared a cash dividend of Forty per cent. to be divided among all whose policies were issued within the past 12 months, on the Participating profits.
Persons insuring in this Company can pay half cash, and half note, payable and renewable every year, semi-annually, quarterly as preferred. They insure on the non-forfeiture plan, so that the insured loses nothing if they are unable to renew their policies after three or more years. For particulars apply to
P. F. PESCU.
Raleigh, N. C., March 9, 1866.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

ARE DAILY RECEIVING
A Choice and Desirable Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS.

ONE OF OUR FIRM WILL REMAIN IN

the Northern Markets during the season for the purpose of selecting goods as they are manufactured or introduced.
This plan will give us Superior Advantages in being present at all the changes in the markets, and of selecting just such articles as our friends and customers may desire.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, N. C., March 7.—1-tf.

1866.

ATTRACTIVE SPRING STOCK,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE AT-

tention of the trade to our very desirable and choice stock of
AMERICAN AND BRITISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Among which may be found the latest styles imported this season; together with an extensive assortment of superior
Staple Goods,
and
Notions of all kinds.
We particularly call the attention of Merchants visiting this city to our large stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
and hesitate not to say that we are prepared to offer extra inducements. Our stock is now and fresh—embracing a general assortment of desirable Goods, all recently purchased at
REDUCED RATES.
and will be offered at prices to suit the trade, at our Wholesale Ware Rooms, on second floor, Nos. 78, 81 and 83, Seymour street, Petersburg, Va., where Capt. Edgar Graham and Mr. J. McNeese, will be pleased to see their old friends and the trade generally.
Meilwaine & Co.
March 15—2m.

Celebre Jupe-Case Thomson!

EN ACIER ELASTIQUE
THE NEW TRAIL FOR 1866,
"BOULEVARD."

BOULEVARD! BOULEVARD! BOULEVARD!

Meet us wherever we turn our eyes. Is it a tallman, or is it a Crinoline? Its Trade Mark is a Royal Crown. Its trade is pronounced peerless. It is
Thomson's Crowning Discovery.
For particulars, Ladies of Fashion will call at the well known Dry Goods Establishment of
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Dealers in Rich Dress Goods, Thomson's Fine Crinolines for Ladies of the *Million Mode*. Also, Hosiery, Corsets, Notions, &c.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 9, 1866.—1-tf.

Commission Merchants.

Blossom Brothers,
(Successors to Benj. Blossom & Son.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, GRAIN,
TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, SHEETING, &c.
No. 119 Front Street,
NEW-YORK.

CHAS. W. BLOSSOM,
JAS. B. BLOSSOM,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM.

Liberal advances made on consignments, on receipt of Bill of Lading.

MEMPHIS.—The Bank of N. C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro'.

Cotton consigned to us will be forwarded, free of Forwarding Commission, at the various ports, by

W. H. McRARY & Co., Wilmington, N. C.,
GEO. H. BROWN & Co., Washington, N. C.,
S. T. JONES & Co., Newbern, N. C.,
TIDY, FLEMING & Co., Do.
HENRY GIBBELIN, Norfolk, Va.,
Who charge no taxes, &c., at the shipping ports, when desired.

N. B.—Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance as soon as freighted from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South-Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all Southern Shipping Ports, through to New York, whatever advice of shipment is received or not.
June 27—62 1/2

JAS. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY.

(FORMERLY HATHAWAY & CO., IMPORTERS OF MOLASSES AND SUGAR, WILMINGTON, N. C.)
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
171 PEARL STREET,
New York.

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. Hathaway twenty years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY,
WM. R. UTLEY.
February 19, 1866.—6m.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, DUDLEY NICHOLS,
Greensboro', N. C. Baltimore.

C. P. MENDENHALL & CO.,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
156 Pratt Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

Shipments to us are insured immediately at point of shipment, and through to Baltimore, whether by rail or unadvised.
oct 12—6m10

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of establishing in Raleigh an Agency for the sale of Cotton, Yarns, Sheetings, and other goods, collecting Claims, and transacting all sorts of business.

One of the firm being a practicing Lawyer, we are prepared to give legal advice, examine and collect claims, draw and countersign bills of exchange, and attend to all legal business connected with the Agency for selling and buying property of all kinds, collecting Claims, and transacting all sorts of business.

Two doors above Farris' Store.
J. Q. A. BARIAM,
oct 5—47

NORRIS & BLDWIN.

No. 18, Harter Street, Baltimore,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE
sale of Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Osnaburgs and Cotton.

Solicit consignments from the South. They will make liberal cash advances and prompt returns of full market prices.

Refer to any of the Baltimore Banks or Dry Goods Jobbing Merchants. Also, to Wm. H. Powers, Esq., B. B. Hendley, Esq., H. L. Kent, Esq., Richmond, Va., and to Hill, Warren & Co., Merchants, Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.
June 12—62 1/2

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 1, 1865.
We have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
WHITFORD, BILL & CO.,
For the transaction of a Shipping and General
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In this town, west side of Craven Street, on old County Jail.

To the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and to the sale and purchase of Real Estate and State and other Stocks, we will give our personal attention.

Our office is at the old County Jail, on the old line weekly Line of Steamships between Newbern and New York, and for sailing vessels for Baltimore, Philadelphia and other ports in the United States, and for different ports in the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that we are furnished with the most complete and accurate information of the speedy transportation of Freight and Passengers. But in addition to these, there is a weekly line of Steamer, the *Wm. H. Powers*, and a tri-weekly line of Steamers by inland route through Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; hence Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

We will make liberal advances on consignments.

All letters addressed to us on the subject of freight, or on any other business, will be promptly answered.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
dec 5—197 (10
WM. C. WHITFORD.

G. W. ROWLAND,

(FORMERLY OF ROWLAND & BROS.)